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LITTLE LOST-
BIRCH CREEK

RANGELAND
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM

SUMMARY REPORT

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U.S. Department of the Interior — Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District — Idaho

January 1980

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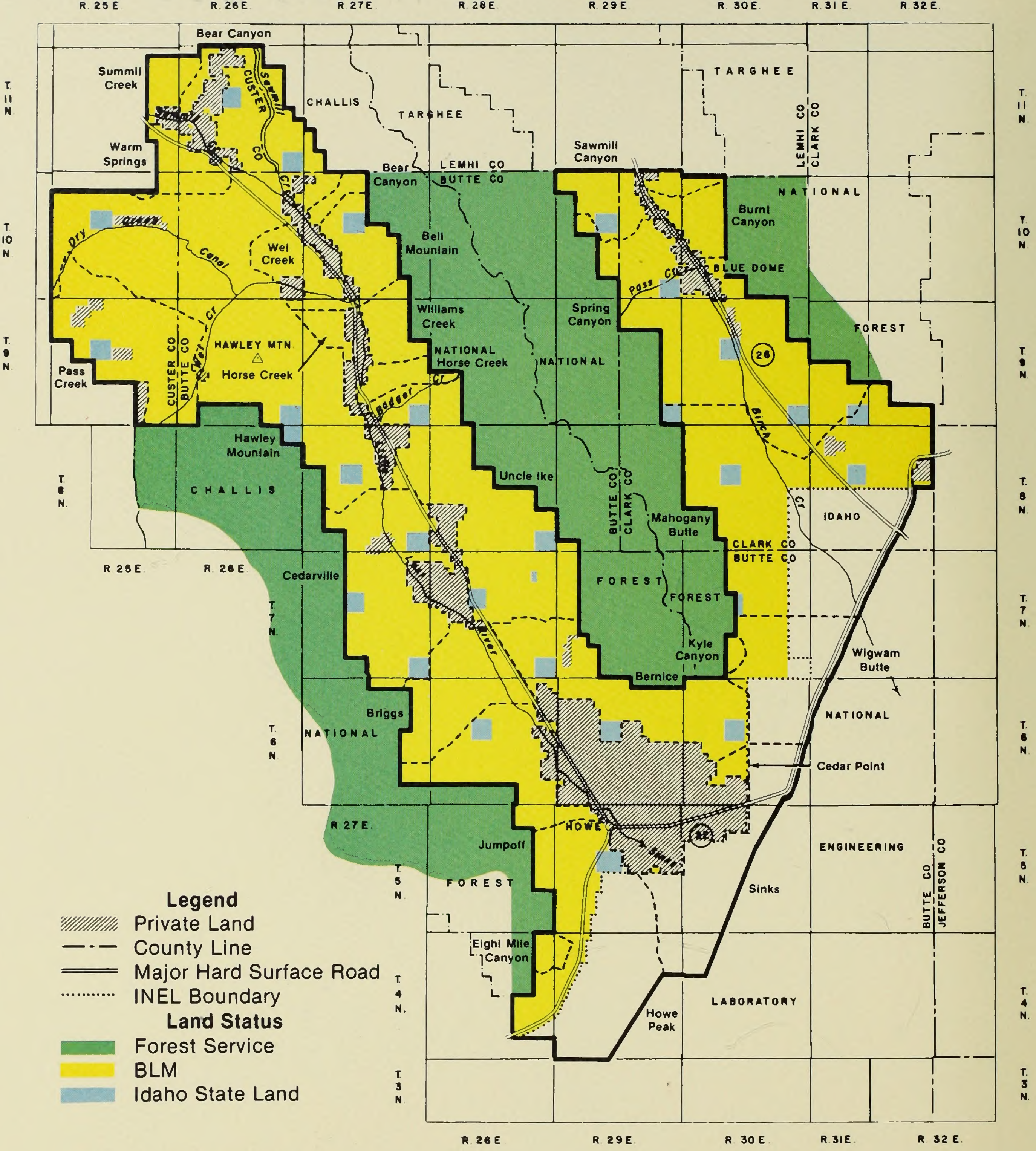

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RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Little Lost—Birch Creek EIS Area
Idaho Falls District

ABSTRACT

The actions included in this Rangeland Management Program will modify livestock grazing on approximately 332,570 acres of public land in the Idaho Falls District. The actions are designed to meet the objectives identified in the land use plan; they also incorporate the findings of the Little Lost—Birch Creek Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the expressed concerns of the public and other agencies. No single action or alternative in the EIS was responsive to all these factors, so a combination of several alternatives was selected for this Rangeland Management Program.

The authorized grazing use will be limited to 27,800 animal unit months (AUMs). This level of use represents a 7% downward adjustment from 1972—1976 average authorized use (29,874 AUMs). The method used for allocating forage will reserve 84% of the total vegetation for watershed protection and wildlife habitat.

Rest-rotation grazing will be implemented on 163,283 acres; deferred rotation on 183,883 acres; and seasonal on 51,077 acres. Some allotment boundaries will be adjusted for better management.

The following rangeland improvements will be installed: vegetation manipulation — 18,500 acres, fencing — 106 miles, pipelines — 81 miles, rock check dams — 3 miles, spring developments — 12, water troughs — 48, catchment basins — 19, reservoirs — 10, and wells — 1.

Studies and evaluations will be conducted following implementation of grazing systems and range improvements to determine if objectives are being met. Environmental assessments will be prepared prior to modifying the grazing management program described in this document.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Little Lost-Birch Creek Unit is located in eastern Idaho about 70 miles northwest of Idaho Falls. It contains 398,243 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered grazing land (65,673 acres of which are withdrawn for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory). The Unit also contains 20,160 acres of State Land. BLM has provided Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) with the results of the vegetation inventory where the State Lands are affected. Exchange of use agreements will be considered on State Lands.

The area is divided into 24 allotments used by 30 ranchers who are primarily from the Little Lost and Big Lost River Valleys. Twelve of those ranchers run in the Pass Creek Community Allotment with the remaining eighteen using the other 23 allotments. Unit-wide, 18 permittees fall into the small size class (average herd size of 205 cattle) and twelve are in the intermediate/large size class (314 cattle). In the Pass Creek allotment, ten permittees fall into the small size class with two in the large class.

In 1977, these ranchers were authorized 29,874 Animal Unit Months (AUMs); actual use was 21,885 AUMs. Cattle accounted for 62% of those AUMs while sheep constituted 38%. Ranchers who have been awaiting permission to change from sheep to cattle account for most of the non-use.

Rangeland condition in the unit is: 1% excellent, 33% good; 28% fair; 26% poor; 6% seedings; and 6% unsuitable. Most of the area (84%) is in stable or upward apparent trend.

Deer, elk, and antelope are the primary big game species. Heaviest use by all three species occurs in the fall and winter with populations estimated at 250 elk, 1,800 deer and 6,000 antelope. This antelope herd is the largest in the state of Idaho.

Sage grouse and a wide variety of other upland game inhabit the unit along with small populations of waterfowl, fur bearers, and nongame species.

Seventeen streams in the area provide about 80 miles of cold water fish habitat. Species include Dolly Vardin as well as rainbow, brook and cutthroat trout.

Fishing and hunting are the most significant recreational activities.

History

The Little Lost River Valley and Birch Creek Valley have been grazed by domestic sheep since 1882 when the area was settled. Some bands used the unit year-round while others only grazed during the winter. Large trail herds also traversed these valleys in the early days.

Local historians indicate that around the turn of the century, both valleys were overgrazed by about 3,000 horses. Cattle were introduced in the 1880's, but not in the intensity of the sheep and horses.

During the range adjudications of the 1950's and 60's, BLM reduced the licensed AUMs by 839, but damage inflicted by the historic use still shows on about half of the unit.

Limited water sources have led to livestock distribution problems and subsequent damage to some riparian areas.

Limiting Factors

— Forage production and vegetation manipulation options are limited by shallow, rocky soils, low precipitation and a short growing season.

— Existing watering sources are insufficient in number for good grazing distribution.

— About half of the livestock use on BLM allotments occurs in spring and fall as the operators move to and from their Forest Service allotments. These seasons of use conflict with wildlife needs and forage plant growth requirements.

Summary

This document summarizes the rangeland management program recommended by the BLM for the Little Lost-Birch Creek Unit based on multiple use planning and the grazing environmental impact statement. This summary conforms with the record of decision requirement of 40 CFR Part 1505 — NEPA and Agency Decisionmaking.

THE PROGRAM

What It Is

1. Grazing Management

The management program outlined here reflects the proposed action of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) except for the Pass Creek Allotment. This management program is considered to be the environmentally preferable alternative because it reflects a balance between meeting socio-economic demands on the land with protecting and enhancing of the natural resources (40 CFR Part 1505).

Proposed grazing use for the area is 27,800 AUMs for livestock (an overall 7% reduction in authorized use) and 10,453 AUMs for wildlife. After 15 years, about 14,000 additional AUMs should be available; 1,800 from vegetation manipulation and 12,200 from improved management.

The grazing systems to be implemented are: rest-rotation, 163,283 acres; deferred rotation, 183,883 acres: and seasonal, 51,077 acres. As a consequence of land use planning, fourteen of the original 31 allotments were combined into seven allotments for more effective administration. Most of the combinations will mitigate livestock reductions where one allotment has a forage surplus and another has a shortage. Thirteen other allotments needed reductions ranging from 3% to 77%. By redistributing use between some of these allotments where one has a forage surplus and another has a shortage, reductions on four additional allotments were wholly or partially mitigated: Eight Mile Canyon by Cedarville; Briggs Canyon by Hawley Mountain; Wigwam Butte by Sawmill Canyon; and Spring Canyon by Burnt Canyon.

For the allotments that show no change from existing use, the vegetation inventory showed grazing capacity in excess of authorized use. This excess forage is not being allocated at this time because 70% of the acres in the affected allotments are in fair and poor condition. These surplus AUMs will be made available to existing permittees on an allotment basis as determined by monitoring, annual studies and/or environmental assessments.

Basic livestock management components for each allotment are shown in Table 1—1. Allotment management plans will be developed for all allotments over the next 3 years. Supportive activities are outlined in Table 1—2.

On the Pass Creek Allotment, follow-up studies, monitoring and utilization checks reveal that a 14% reduction is necessary. All of the existing authorized fall use on Pass Creek is for sheep, and the permittees have requested that the fall sheep use be changed to spring cattle use. The vegetation inventory indicated that the allotment could accommodate the spring cattle use so this conversion is approved. Pass Creek permittees will be authorized to run 1,416 cattle from approximately May 18 to June 30. Monitoring and utilization checks will be used to verify that sufficient forage is available.

2. Watershed

Watershed conditions will be improved on 2,000 acres through brush control and reseeding to prevent excess runoff. Rock check dams will be installed in Hurst Creek Gully (2 miles) and Kyle Canyon Gully (1 mile) to reduce erosion. Most of the biomass in the planning unit (78%) was allocated for watershed cover. Total biomass was determined through the Soil Conservation Service modified Ecological Site Inventory Method for Public Lands.

3. Aquatic and Riparian Habitat

The following actions will maintain or improve aquatic and riparian habitat:

- Fence 11 miles of Wet Creek and and 1 mile of Squaw Creek to exclude livestock grazing.
- Defer grazing along 3 miles of Deer Creek until after September 1.
- Defer grazing along 5 miles of Big Spring Creek until after September 1, and exclude livestock from present water gaps.
- Provide additional water sources throughout Spring Canyon Allotment to lessen the impact of livestock along 3 miles of Birch Creek.

4. Wildlife (Big Game)

The following big game populations reflect peak fall/winter use. Big game are allocated 10,453 AUMs, broken down as follows:

	ANIMALS	AUMs
Antelope	5,985	6,786
Deer	1,838	2,490
Elk	250	1,177

Forage was allocated for existing populations of antelope and elk. For mule deer, forage was allocated to accommodate a 10% population increase in Birch Creek Valley and a 25% increase in Little Lost Valley. The allocation for deer will ensure adequate forage to support 5-year projected population increases.

Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be designed to minimize livestock/deer dietary overlap on deer winter ranges where competition may be a problem.

5. Monitoring

Monitoring and resource studies will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the range management program and gather pertinent data. Some monitoring has already been initiated in 1979. Effects of the various management practices on vegetation, wildlife habitat, watershed conditions, and the aquatic environment will all be monitored by the following processes:

a. Livestock and Vegetation

Actual use records will be maintained. Range use supervision will be intensified to ensure that livestock numbers and seasons of use comply with the BLM authorization. Forage utilization checks will be made to measure the intensity of grazing. Range conditions and trend studies will be initiated. Climatological data will be gathered for use in analyzing the range studies.

b. Terrestrial Wildlife

Habitat condition and trend studies will be conducted periodically using the Cole method to determine the effects of the grazing management on big game winter ranges. Browse age, form class and utilization will be evaluated. Annual studies will also be made to better define the actual use areas of each big game species in wintering, fawning, or calving areas.

c. Water Quality and Aquatic Life

Water quality studies will be conducted annually in cooperation with the USGS to measure temperature, oxygen, hardness, phosphates, flow, etc. Fish habitat monitoring studies will occur annually to determine bank cover and stability, pool classes, bottom material, turbidity, fish populations, etc. Small protective enclosures will be constructed to document changes due to implementation of the proposed grazing system.

What It Does

Implementation of this program will bring livestock stocking rates in line with the grazing capacity of the range and will disperse livestock grazing pressure. New water developments will increase existing watering sources and promote more effective management through a more extensive distribution of livestock over the allotments. Rangeland conditions will improve because the grazing systems are designed to meet the growth requirements of forage plants.

This program enables BLM to meet the multiple use mandates and agency missions spelled out in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA, 1976), the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA, 1978), and the President's Environmental Message (August 2, 1979).

1. Beneficial Consequences

a. Vegetation

This program will lead to increased vigor in forage plants and establishment of new forage plants.

Over a 15-year period, available forage will increase by 37%, and the following acreage changes in rangeland condition can be expected.

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Existing Situation	2,766	135,508	112,498	102,588
Proposed Action	69,306	142,078	76,282	52,194

b. Soils and Watershed

Increased plant cover will protect the soils from both wind and water, and erosion will be minimized. A brush control and seeding project on the Spring Canyon Allotment (2,000) acres is specifically designed to prevent erosion. Installation of rock check dams along 3 miles of drainage bottoms will also reduce erosion.

c. Wildlife

After 15 years, improved forage quantity and quality will generate about 3,000 additional AUMs for wildlife. Antelope populations could increased by 25% and elk by 100%. These big game population increases could lead to an increase of about 223 hunter days.

Wildlife waterers will improve habitat conditions in some areas. Seven water catchment devices will be installed for wildlife only with livestock being excluded by fencing (2.5 miles of fence). Overaged mountain mahogany will be selectively thinned and pruned to improve 3,445 acres of mule deer and elk winter ranges. About 41,500 acres of antelope fawning habitat and 40,000 acres of sage grouse brooding areas will be protected by deferring livestock use of native range in the Hawley Mountain Allotment until after July 1. About 14,300 acres of deer winter range in the Howe Peak and Mahogany Butte allotments would be protected by requiring that sheep be herded away from deer winter range areas.

About 3,000 acres of deer winter range in Bell Mountain Allotment will be improved by fencing to keep the livestock off the crucial deer habitat during late fall and winter. Cattle will be allowed to graze the deer habitat in spring only when dietary overlap is insignificant.

Big game mortality would be reduced significantly along 11 miles of Dry Creek flume by removing the existing fence and reconstructing it at a safer distance from the flume.

Overall impacts to upland game and nongame species will be positive due to improved rangeland condition, increased species diversity from vegetation manipulation and additional water developments. Similarly, positive impacts would be expected for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, ferruginous hawks, pigeon hawks, Canada lynx and bobcats due to an improved prey base. Long-billed curlews will benefit from increased herbaceous vegetation, availability of rested pastures and an overall reduction in shrubs.

d. Aquatic Habitat

About 8.5 miles of stream will improve significantly: 5 miles on West Creek and .5 mile on Squaw Creek from fencing; and 3 miles on Big Spring Creek from deferred grazing. Continued good condition would be ensured on 14.5 miles of stream: 6 miles on Wet Creek and .5 mile on Squaw Creek from fencing; 3 miles on Deer Creek and 2 miles on Big Spring Creek from deferred grazing; and 3 miles on Birch Creek from providing other water sources to relieve pressure. Improved fisheries could lead to an increase of 5,000 fishing days.

e. Livestock

New water developments will require livestock to travel less distance from feed to water.

Vegetation manipulation and improved management will lead to increased quantity and quality of forage. The net impact will be improved livestock performance.

Although some ranchers will experience a short term negative economic impact from initial livestock reductions, long term impacts will be beneficial. After 15 years, 11,000 additional AUMs will be available for livestock which could lead to a net increase in rancher income of $166,554 (1977 dollar values).

2. Adverse Consequences

For each adverse consequence identified, all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted.

a. Vegetation

A short term loss in vegetation productivity will occur on 23,000 acres proposed for vegetation manipulation. However, long term productivity will be significantly improved.

b. Soils and Watershed

During the first year, wind erosion could remove 1/64th of an inch of soil on the 7,000 acres of controlled burn. However, this soil loss is considered minimal and will have no adverse effect on long term productivity of the area.

c. Wildlife

Under the rest rotation grazing system in the pastures being grazed by livestock, competition between wildlife and livestock will temporarily increase. However, the ungrazed pastures will be available to wildlife with no competition from livestock. Utilization of key livestock forage species will exceed 50% in the pastures being grazed by livestock.

About 14,000 acres of antelope fawning grounds, 25,000 acres of sage grouse brooding areas, and 15,900 acres of mule deer winter range would be affected annually. Wildlife population increases would be minimally impacted.

Seasons of livestock use will be in conflict with wildlife on 18 allotments where seasons begin June 15 and extend beyond October 1. However, AMPs will be assigned to minimize problems with dietary overlap and behavorial competition.

d. Aquatic Habitat

Approximately 10 miles of stream (12%) will remain in poor to fair condition due to impacts of livestock grazing. However, none of these stream segments are considered crucial for fisheries, and the costs of fencing or other means of protection were deemed prohibitive relative to benefits to be gained.

e. Livestock

Initial stocking reductions could lead to a net annual income loss of $27,000. However, this will be a short term loss mitigated by long term forage production increases.

ALTERNATIVES

The EIS addressed the following four alternatives to the proposed action:

No Action (Continuation of Present Use)

This alternative provides for authorized livestock use to continue at the present level (29,874 AUMs). Forage reserved for wildlife would continue at the present level of 9,860 AUMs.

No new allotment management plans would be developed. Present stocking rates and seasons of use would continue. Existing range improvement projects would be maintained, but no new developments would be constructed.

This alternative was not adopted because forage plants on fair and poor condition ranges would remain in low vigor. No measurable improvement would occur in rangeland condition. Riparian vegetation would remain deteriorated. Competition between livestock and wildlife would remain high during the spring and fall in some areas.

No Livestock Grazing

Under this alternative, all existing grazing privileges and cooperative agreements would be cancelled. No livestock grazing would be allowed on the public lands within the EIS area. No new range improvements would be constructed.

This alternative was not adopted because it would have an annual negative economic impact of $200,000 on the ranchers. Marginal operators would be put out of business; the others would be severely impacted. This alternative is contrary to the mandates of the Taylor Grazing Act and would not enhance multiple use of the public lands as mandated by FLPMA.

Maximize Livestock Forage

Through 95,500 acres of vegetative manipulation, this alternative would provide 46,734 AUMs of livestock forage on the public lands after 15 years.

Initial allocation to wildlife would be 10,453 AUMs. However, as the vegetation manipulation projects are implemented, habitat removal would adversely affect wildlife.

Other range improvements would consist of 93.5 miles of fence, 72.5 miles of pipeline, 45 water troughs, 3 spring developments, 6 reservoirs, and 1 well.

This alternative was not selected because the 95,500 acres of vegetative manipulation would adversely affect forage quantity and quality, and reduce the land area and cover available to wildlife. Over the long term, antelope numbers could be reduced by about 70% and hunter days could be adversely affected.

Elimination of Spring, Late Fall and Winter Grazing

Under this alternative, no livestock use would be allowed between October 31 and June 15. Livestock use would be limited to 10,339 AUMs during the summer season. Initial wildlife allocations would be 10,453 AUMs. However, over a period of time, additional forage available to wildlife in the spring and fall would lead to population increases. Range improvements would consist of 47.3 miles of fence, 65.4 miles of water pipeline, 6 reservoirs and 1 well.

This alternative was not selected because it would have a $100,000 annual economic impact on the livestock operators.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Planning

Periodic formal and informal contacts were made by District personnel during the planning process with representatives from 13 different agencies and institutions. During the period from August, 1977 to October, 1978, 14 presentations, public meetings and work sessions were held with the ranchers, other groups and interested individuals concerned with the Little Lost—Birch Creek area. Approximately 20 interest groups were represented at those meetings.

Draft EIS

— June, 1978: The District organized a work group representing livestock, environmental concerns, wildlife and the range science community to discuss management options and forage allocation for the proposed action.

— July, 1978. The Area Manager met individually with each rancher to discuss the relationship of their BLM grazing privileges with their overall operation and to obtain rancher information.

— January, 1979: The District Manager and Area Manager met individually with the livestock operators to explain details of the proposed action for their specific allotments.

— May 16, 1979: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was made available to the public. Comments were requested from more than 80 agencies, interest groups and individuals.

— June 13, 1979: A public hearing was held in Idaho Falls to receive comment on the Draft EIS. Oral testimony was received on behalf of 5 livestock operations and 2 other individuals.

— July, 1979. Comment period ended on the Draft EIS. In addition to those comments received at the public hearing, 7 letters were received from Federal and State agencies.

Final EIS

— September 6, 1979. The Final Little Lost—Birch Creek Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and made available to the public.

IMPLEMENTATION

Administrative Actions

Individual operators will be advised of the grazing management program being recommended for their allotments by January 31, 1980. Grazing authorization adjustments will be initiated at the beginning of the 1980 grazing season (March 1, 1980).

The District Manager and Area Manager will consult with each of the ranchers to cooperatively design grazing program options for their particular allotments. The District Grazing Advisory Board will also review AMPs being developed for the area. For each individual rancher, the selected program will establish the number of livestock permitted on the public lands, season of use, type of grazing system and percent use of public land or exchange of use for intermingled private or state lands.

On those areas where vegetative manipulation occurs, grazing use will be temporarily suspended for at least two growing seasons to allow the seedings to become established. Grazing use will be re-established as range condition warrants.

Range Improvements

The projects needed to implement the grazing program and achieve the goals and objectives of the Little Lost–Birch Creek management plan are listed in Table 1–2. Table 1–3 shows the planned development schedule.

Grazing Use Adjustments

The 7% stocking reduction will be effective March 1, 1980. Brush control projects, seedings, water development and other range improvements are scheduled for completion in 5 years in order to reduce the economic impact to the operators. In allotments where sheep to cattle conversions were requested, it was assumed that the conversion would be authorized. Therefore, grazing capacity of the allotments was determined based on the dietary preference and grazing habits of cattle.

Appropriations

Development of facilities will begin in FY 80 with $120,000 of range betterment funds. If additional funds should become available, the implementation schedule will be accelerated. BLM will fund initial project construction. Operators will be responsible for project maintenance except for reconstruction. Benefit/cost studies will be made when AMPs are developed. Projects will have to meet reasonable cost effective criteria to warrant development.

BLM is funded through Congressional appropriation and the Range Improvement Program (50% of collected grazing fees). Implementation of all actions in this range management program depends on the availability of work force and funding.

Future Adjustments

In any allotments where specific objectives are not being met, adjustments in season of use, livestock numbers (including removal) or the grazing system modification will be made. If studies indicate that livestock forage is greater than the authorized level, the excess will be licensed proportionately to the existing livestock operators in the allotment. An environmental assessment will be prepared before any substantial change in grazing is made. In accordance with 43 CFR 4100, grazing privileges will be temporarily adjusted to the grazing capacity for as long as necessary when the range is depleted from drought or other causes.

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TABLE 1-1

PROPOSED GRAZING MANAGEMENT TREATMENTS AND ALLOCATION OF FORAGE TO DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK

Management Component	Allotment	Federal Land Acreage		Authorized Livestock AUMs	1977 Licensed Use (AUMs)	Proposed Level Livestock Use (AUMs) on Fed. Land	Approximate Season of Use	Approximate Number and Class of Livestock	Adjustments From Authorized Livestock Use on Fed. Land	
		Public Land	With-drawal						AUMs	Percent
Deferred Rotation	Bear Canyon	3,538		352	353	327	05/16 to 10/15	66c	-25	-7
	Bell Mountain	6,633		544	547	486	05/16 to 08/30 11/01 to 12/02	62c 266c	-58	-11
	Bernice	22,687		919		919	05/01 to 06/15 12/16 to 01/15	300c 460c	0	0
	Horse Creek	5,559		643	640	643	05/16 to 07/15 10/16 to 11/21	167c 248c	0	0
	Cedarville	19,655		3,594	2,242	*3,767	05/01 to 07/15 10/01 to 12/19	723c 725c	+173	+5
	Howe Peak	13,277	18,209	2,400	1,543	2,400	05/01 to 06/11 11/01 to 01/15	2,372s 3,206s	0	0
	Mahogany Butte	34,935	17,516	1,810	1,679	1,810	05/01 to 06/30 12/11 to 02/14	1,200s 3,300s	0 0	0 0
	Sinks		19,781	1,511	1,234	1,434	05/01 to 12/05	205c	-77	-5
	Wet Creek	6,806		602	603	602	05/16 to 07/15 10/16 to 12/30	240c 32c	0	0
	Wigwam Butte	5,120	10,167	1,236		861	05/01 to 06/15 11/23 to 01/20	417c 78c	375	-33
TOTALS		118,210	65,673	13,611	8,841	13,249				
Rest-Rotation	Hawley Mt.	71,655		5,589	3,865	* 5,612	05/01 to 12/31 05/01 to 11/30 05/01 to 01/15	10h 25c 713c	+23	+ 1
	Jumpoff	14,677		760	753	562	05/01 to 0B/20 12/01 to 01/11	120c 90c	-198	-26
	Spring Canyon	37,005		2,979	2,B90	2,090	05/16 to 12/04 05/16 to 06/30 10/01 to 01/22	225c 535s 400s	8B9	-30
	Uncle Ike	27,872		903	904	903	05/01 to 06/30 10/01 to 10/23 11/16 to 01/30	145c 145c 202c	0	0
	Warm Springs	6,711		1,641	1,311	1,285	05/16 to 10/15	257c	-356	-22
	Williams Creek	5,363		335	334	171	05/16 to 06/30 11/06 to 12/31	45c 45c	-164	-49
TOTALS		163,283	0	12,207	10,057	10,623				
Seasonal	Briggs Canyon	14,691		720	395	697	05/10 to 05/31 09/07 to 09/27	500c 466c	- 23	- 3
	Burnt Canyon	5,713		290	281	* 505	07/16 to 10/31 09/12 to 09/30	98c 1,620s	+215	+74
	Cedar Point	1,274		132		92	12/22 to 01/22	125c	- 40	-30
	Eight Mile Cyn.	1,684		225		51	11/01 to 11/30	51c	-174	-77
	Kyle Canyon	711		70	70	43	06/16 to 09/15	16c	- 27	-39
	Pass Creek	17,949		1,965	1,883	1,691	05/18 to 06/30	1,416c	-274	-14
	Sawmill Canyon	5,839		384	88	* 579	07/16 to 08/13	600c	+195	+51
	Summit	3,216		270	270	270	07/01 to 10/29	68c	0	0
TOTALS		51,077	0	4,056	2,987	3,928			-2,074	
GRAND TOTALS		332,570	65,673	29,874	21,885	27,800				

*Proposed livestock use on federal lands exceeds existing stocking rates on these allotments. This resulted from redistribution of livestock use between allotments where the same permittee has a shortage of forage in one allotment and a forage surplus in another. Stocking levels would not exceed carrying capacity in any allotments. The connective lines in the second to last column show which allotments were mitigated through redistribution.

TABLE 1-2

PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS AND VEGETATIVE MANIPULATION

Allotment	Fences*		Spring Developments		Water Pipelines		Water Troughs		Reservoirs		Vegetative Manipulation		Storage Tanks	
	Miles	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	Miles	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	Treatment Method	Acres	No.	Acres Dist.
Deferred Rotation:														
Bear Canyon	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5										
Bell Mountain					2.0	2.4	2.0	0.2						
Bernice	13.0	26.0			8.0	9.6	3.0	0.3						
Cedarville	3.5	7.0			3.5	4.2	1.0	0.1						
Horse Creek					1.0	1.2	2.0	0.2						
Howe Peak											Control Brush Burn	7,000c		
Mahogany Butte					7.0	8.4	3.0	0.3	4.0	2.0				
Sinks	10.5	21.0												
Wet Creek							2.0	0.2						
Wigwam Butte	5.5	11.0												
Rest Rotation:														
Hawley Mountain	11.5	23.0			8.0	9.6	7.0	0.4						
Jumpoff					1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1			Interseed Drill	4,000a		
Spring Canyon	6.0	12.0			15.0	18.0	6.0	0.6			Brush Control & Interseed	4,500a		
Uncle Ike	10.8	21.6	1.0	0.5	10.0	12.0	6.0	0.6						
Warm Springs			1.0	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1			Brush Control & Interseed	1,000b		
Williams Creek	3.0	6.0			2.5	3.0	3.0	0.3			Brush Control & Interseed	500a		
Seasonal:														
Briggs Canyon	4.5	9.0			6.0	7.2	2.0				Interseed Drill	1,500a		
Burnt Canyon									1.0	0.5			1.0	1.0
Cedar Point	1.5	3.0												
Eight Mile Canyon														
Kyle Canyon														
Pass Creek					2.5	3.0	2.0	0.1			Brush Control & Interseed	4,500d		
Sawmill					2.5	3.0	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.5				
Summit					1.5	1.8								
TOTALS	70.3	140.0	3.0	1.5	72.5	87.0	45.0	3.9	6.0	3.0		23,000	1.0	1.0

a. New Land Treatment
b. Maintain Existing Treatment
c. Includes 2,000 acres of maintaining existing treatment and 5,000 acres of new land treatment
d. Includes 1,500 acres of maintaining existing treatment and 3,000 acres of new land treatment

*These miles of fence reflect range projects only. Table 1-3 includes fencing for wildlife and aquatic purposes. All fences will be constructed to allow antelope passage by having a smooth bottom wire at least 16" from the ground. Existing BLM fences are being modified to meet antelope passage requirements.

TABLE 1–3
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROPOSED ACTION	1980	1981	1982	1983
Livestock Adjustments	X			
Initiate Management Systems			ALLOTMENTS	
Rest Rotation		Jumpoff Warm Spring Williams Ck.	Uncle Ike Hawley Mt.	Spring Canyon
Deferred Rotation		Bell Mtn.	Horse Creek Wet Creek Bear Canyon Bernice Wigwam Butte	Cedarville Mahogany Butte Sinks Howe Peak
Seasonal		Pass Creek Eight Mile Kyle Canyon		Briggs Canyon Sawmill Burnt Canyon Cedar Point Summit
Project Implementation				
Fences	21.6 miles	8.5 miles	45 miles	30 miles
Water Pipelines	22 miles	9 miles	32 miles	18 miles
Rock Check Dams (miles of stream to be treated)	3 miles			
Spring Development	4	1	3	4
Water Troughs	15	5	20	8
Water Catchments	4	15		
Reservoirs			2	8
Wells	1			
Vegetation Manipulation	1,500 acres	6,000 acres[a]		11,000 acres[a]
Mt. Mahogany Pruning	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,445 acres	

[a] The planned burn on the Howe Peak Allotment (7,000 acres) would be conducted over a period of approximately five years.

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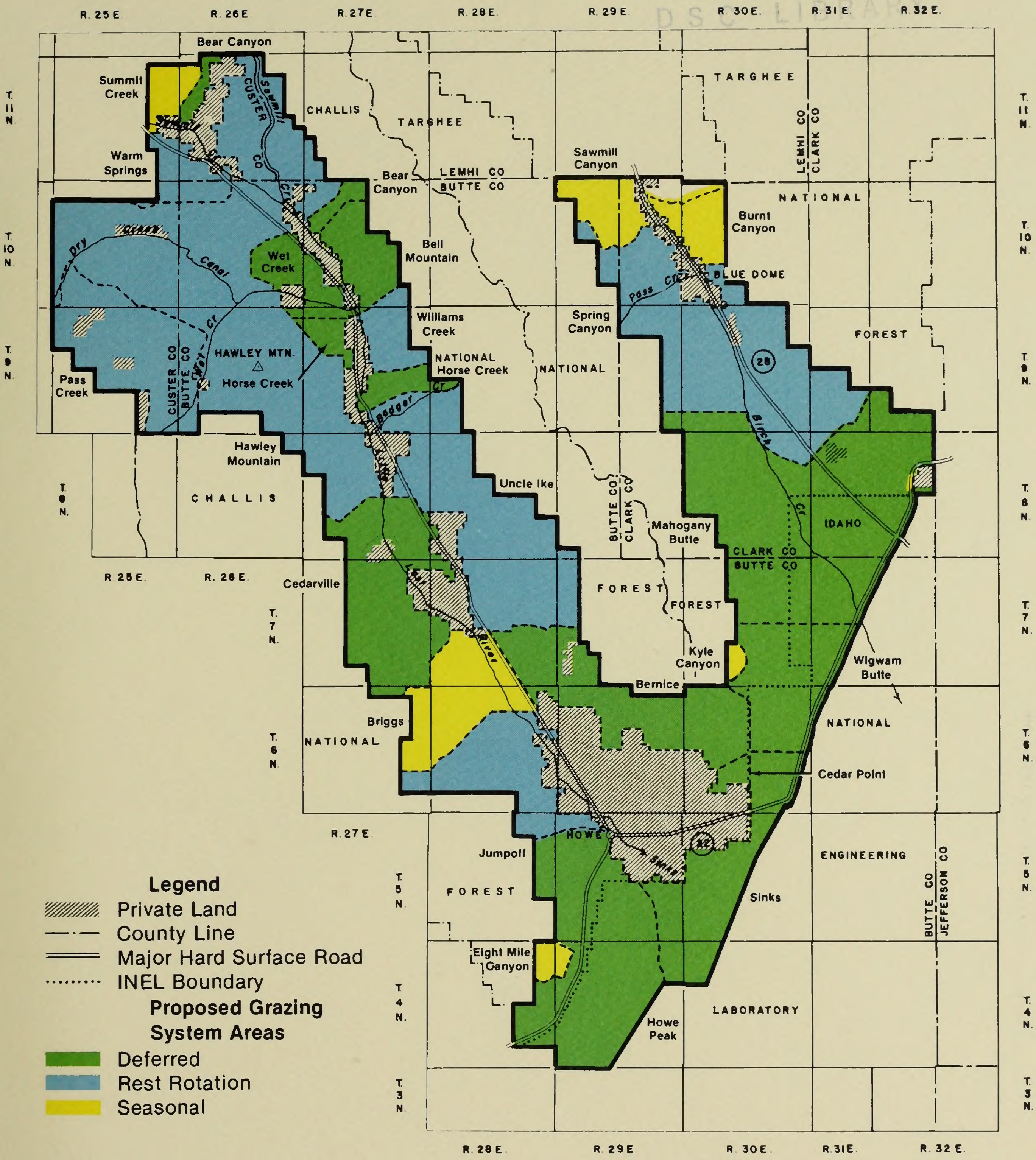

PREFERRED GRAZING SYSTEMS MAP

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